

# VOCAL ELEMENT OF REPUBLICAN PARTY IS MOST PROMINENT NOW

President Tells Delegation Pennsylvanians That Progressives Were Cruelly Betrayed by Their Leaders.

SUBTLE MEANS USED TO DEFEAT PEOPLE'S WILL

Front Porch Address at Shadow Lawn Heard by Large and Enthusiastic Crowd; G. O. P. Given Hard Licks.

Long Branch, N. J., Oct. 14.—In a speech before a large delegation of Pennsylvanians, President Wilson declared today that while he was for peace, "America is always ready to fight for things that are American." He summed up his idea of the issues of the present campaign in the words: "America knows that it is faced with the choice of peace, the continuance of the development of business along the lines which it has now established and developed and the maintenance of well-known progressive lines of action, or the one hand, or on the other, a disturbance of policy all along the line, new conditions, new adjustments, undefined alterations of policy and back of it all invisible government."

"The most interesting element of the republican party now is the vocal," said the president. "The vocal element is not running for office but is making promises while the element which has been nominated is making no promises."

The president praised the "rank and file" of the progressive party, saying to a group of men were "ever more pitifully deceived." He attacked the leaders of that party.

"The democratic party in the last few years has redeemed the promises of the progressive party. It has done so in the field of foreign affairs because foreign nations 'have been led to believe that a dominant element in the republican party is in favor of drawing the United States into the European war and they have been told with abundant evidence, that it is probable that if the republicans succeed we shall enter upon a policy of exploitation of our neighbors in Mexico.'"

Continuing his discussion of foreign affairs Mr. Wilson declared that although the leaders of the republican party demand that the rights of Americans be protected everywhere, on one occasion the "republican machine" tried to compel a majority of its members in the house of representatives to vote that American citizens had no right to travel on the high seas."

Refers to McMeekin Vote.

He added: "If their leaders believe in the rights of American citizens, why don't they follow them? If their leaders are so stiff to see that Americans get their rights everywhere, why do these men vote that Americans shall get their rights nowhere? One of the most respectable incidents of American history is that there should have been found men in the congress of the United States willing to vote in that sense."

Mr. Wilson reiterated his advocacy of a league of nations to preserve the peace of the world and attacked the leaders of the progressive party, who, he said, had betrayed the rank and file. He also declared that the selection of a congress is just as important as the election of a president, because "the real source of action and the real machinery of obstruction is in congress."

He asserted that the forces of reaction are in control of the republicans in congress.

Vence C. McCormick, chairman of the democratic national committee, presided at the meeting and A. Mitchell Palmer, democratic national committeeman from Pennsylvania, introduced Mr. Wilson. The delegation, which came here on eight special trains, constituted the largest audience which has ever heard the president speak at Shadow Lawn. After the speech the president shook hands with everybody present.

## Can the Leopard Change Its Spots?

Is there any reason why the people of New Mexico should take a chance regarding their state government?

You know what sort of an administration to expect from the democrats, for you know what sort has been given the people under William C. McDonald and you know that Ezekiel C. Rios will continue the McDonald policies if he is elected. You know that there will be no graft, no crookedness, no extravagance and no favoritism. You know that the wise policy of fostering public education, of extending and improving the road system, of securing just and equitable taxation on all classes of citizens will be followed out. You know that progress will be the watchword of the administration and that New Mexico will continue to develop and expand and go forward to her appointed destiny among the great states of the union.

If the old republican crowd is restored to power you don't know what you will get. You know what you HAVE gotten from them in the past, and you know that if they have not mended their ways you will get the same thing again—that the state will lapse back into the old ring-ridden system of misgovernment that for many years made New Mexico the last state in the union of the entire country. You know that the old crowd has not even promised that it will govern the state any differently from the way it did when it was in power before if it should be returned to power—that there has not even been a recognition by any of its leaders or representatives that their methods were anything that they should not have been.

Putting the thing most favorably for the old republican crowd, the state would be taking a long chance in returning their candidates to power. The people take no chance whatever in electing the democratic ticket—its candidates have proved themselves fit men and honest. They will give the people good, clean government.

Don't take a chance. Vote for the democratic candidates in the coming election.

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## EMERGENCY ON BORDER HAS NOT YET PASSED

Long Branch, N. J., Oct. 14.—President Wilson in a letter to Governor Whitman of New York, sent October 9, and made public here today, declared that the emergency which caused the sending of the militia to the Mexican border "unhappily still exists." He added, however, that he believed conditions in northern Mexico are improving and that "in the near future" it probably will be possible "to do more than has been done to relieve the embarrassments under which organized militia regiments have necessarily suffered."

President Wilson wrote to Governor Whitman in answer to a letter from the New York executive regarding the New York militia organizations on the border. The president told Mr. Whitman that it was impossible to set a date on which the remaining New York regiments there could be released.

The president in his letter declared he had been advised by the war department that a withdrawal of the militia at any time since they were sent to the border "would in all but man likelihood have been followed by fresh aggression from Mexico upon the lives and property of the people of the United States."

## VILLA BANDITS ARE DEFEATED BY CARRANZA FORCE

Report of General Trevino Tells of Engagement in Which Number of Outlaws Are Killed in Brush.

Chihuahua City, Mexico, Oct. 13 (Via El Paso Junction, Oct. 14).—Carranza forces in command of General Arrieta, of the Jimenez, Chihuahua, garrison engaged a bandit force at El Carmen, Los Hornos and San Antonio ranches, southwest of Jimenez, killing a number of the bandits, taking several prisoners and capturing saddled horses and ammunition, a report made by General Arrieta to Gen. Trevino today stated.

General Trevino today stated that the Carranza forces had also cleared the Rio Grande district, southwest of Jimenez, of bandits.

Villa is forcing men to join his command under threat of burning their families unless they comply with his demand, a document which has been received by General Trevino's headquarters and signed by Villa shows. This document refers to Reyes Estrada and reads: "I concede a traveling pass to Reyes Estrada with the object of his joining our forces and with the understanding that if he does not fulfill his promise within ten days, he will be considered as an enemy and will expose his family to be burned."

General Trevino is making every preparation for another attack on the Villa forces. The hills near the steel bridge and the Carranza forces are being entrenched and cannot be placed on the higher points. Outposts are sent out each night to prevent a surprise attack. An infantry division is now en route from Parras, Coahuila, under command of Gen. Jose Sandoval.

A construction crew on board a special train left here Thursday to repair the bridge at Santa Ysabel, thirty-three miles west of here on the Mexico Northwest railroad, which was burned by Villa's forces. The steel bridge and telegraph line are now repaired and the line open to traffic.

A report from the Laguna district of Coahuila, near Torreon, states that Gen. Lorenzo Avila, a former Villa commander, had met and defeated a command of Villa bandits at Tetillas and Las Teclas, in the Laguna district, killing Florencio Carranza and wounding his brother Porfirio Carranza, both bandit chiefs.

A small band of Villa's troops had appeared at Cusuhirichic, fifty miles west of here. General Trevino has ordered the troops at Santa Ysabel to proceed toward Cusi and the troops at Presno, nine miles west of here, to reinforce the Santa Ysabel garrison.

A report received from western Chihuahua says Villa has divided his force, one command moving toward Madera and the other toward Nacozari, which is thirty-seven miles south of El Valle. The American outposts.

## THE WEATHER

THE WEATHER FORECAST.  
Denver, Oct. 14.—New Mexico: Sunday fair in south, partly cloudy north; Monday fair.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.  
For twenty-four hours, ending at 4 p. m. yesterday:  
Maximum temperature, 70 degrees; minimum, 46; range, 24; temperature at 4 p. m., 61; south wind; partly cloudy; precipitation, .34 of an inch.

## ROMANIAN ARE MAKING STRONG RESISTANCE TO AUSTRIO-GERMANS

King Ferdinand Is to Assume Supreme Command of His Forces and Russian Reinforcements Coming to Aid.

TEUTONS REPULSE ALL ATTACKS ON THE SOMME

Italians Are Advancing Toward Trieste; Entente Allies Lose 2,000,000 Men Since June, According to Berlin.

The Rumanian troops are fighting desperately to prevent the forces of the central powers from entering Rumania. Russian reinforcements are being rushed to their aid. It is announced that King Ferdinand will take the field at the head of his harassed troops.

In eastern Transylvania and on the southern border, Austro-German forces are making progress. East of Cak Szeveda the advance has not yet halted and west of the Vulkan pass Rumanian attacks have been checked, Berlin reports.

Hard Fighting Continues.

Northeast of Kronstadt, Rumanians have recaptured a Rumanian village southeast of Oradea. Bucharest reports the capture of Mont Sigetella and a frontier town in the region of Petrovsky. Bucharest also announces that a commission of French officers is on the way to the Rumanian capital to aid the hard-pressed generals of King Ferdinand. More than 15,000 prisoners, Bucharest says, have been taken by the Rumanians on the various fronts.

Anglo-French Attacks Rejected.

Anglo-French attacks on the Somme have been repulsed. Berlin reports the capture of a portion of the Somme, north of Chaulnes, south of the Somme. More than 600 prisoners were taken by the Germans.

North of the Somme French troops have made progress on the Malancourt ridge and south of the river they captured German troops who had recaptured a portion of Abbeville. London reports no activity for the troops of General Haig.

Italians Make Gains.

On the other battle fronts in Europe there have been no important changes. On the Carso the Italians have advanced slightly and gained some additional ground from the Austrians.

The losses of the British, Russian and French armies on the western front since June 1, the military expert of the overseas News agency of Berlin estimates at approximately 2,000,000 men.

## PROTESTS FILED AGAINST GRANTS TO AMERICANS

Japan and Russia Both Object to Concessions to Citizens of United States in China and Lodge Complaint.

Peking, Oct. 14.—Japan and Russia entered protests today against concessions for railway construction in the vicinity of Mongolia.

Prince Nicholas Koudacheff, the Russian minister to China, lodged a protest at the Chinese foreign office against the proposed American railway concessions to the state department. An official Chinese statement, in Chinese, to Lanchowfu, in Kansei province, alleging that the Chinese minister in Petrograd promised verbally eighteen years ago that Russia should have the privilege of building railways in the vicinity of Mongolia.

The disputed line is to run for a distance of approximately 400 miles. The agreement entered into between the Siemens-Carney company of St. Paul and the Chinese government empowers the American company to construct equal mileage elsewhere if the protest holds.

Buren Gonsuke Hayashi, the Japanese minister to China, today protested against the Chinese foreign office against this government's agreement with American contractors for the reconstruction of 200 miles of the grand canal in Shantung province. The Chinese government promised that Germany must be defeated before such a claim will hold good. The dispute involves the Siemens-Carney agreement for the construction of the northern half of the grand canal.

## WASHINGTON HAS HEARD NOTHING OF PROTESTS

Washington, Oct. 14.—The Japanese and Russian protest against the Chinese contract with the American international corporation for railroad building had not been officially received by the state department today but officials expressed deep interest and expected to hear from Minister Reisch at Peking.

At present, however, there seems to be no diplomatic issue to involve the government. The American international corporation as a private organization, secured the contract through a loan to China entirely on its own account and without any communication to the state department. An American corporation, it will be entitled to the good offices of the government in case it becomes evident that its rights are being actually violated or in case it makes a direct appeal to the state department for aid.

Contracts for foreign activities in China almost invariably bring forth protests by other governments on the grounds of violation of concessions. Such a contingency, the foreign subject, many naval officers have been convinced that the U-S carried out fully a definite program of the German admiralty which included a sudden raid and return to Germany.

Officials also discussed reports of a subject, many naval officers have been convinced that the U-S carried out fully a definite program of the German admiralty which included a sudden raid and return to Germany.

Every report of one traced down so far has been without a shadow of foundation in fact.

## ONE OF VILLA'S CHIEFS SLAIN BY CARRANZISTAS

In Hand to Hand Fight in Huerachic Canon Forces Under General Jesus Nova Disperse Bandit Band.

Douglas, Ariz., Oct. 14.—Miguel Fontes, the Carranza custom guard who was shot Thursday at Naco, Ariz., was not shot by an American customs driver but by one of the other Carranza custom guards, according to evidence reported here to have been obtained by the board of American army officers which is now investigating the shooting at Naco, Ariz.

Fontes, according to the report, told his relatives that he had been shot by a customs guard with whom he had quarreled. When questioned after being brought here for treatment, Fontes stated that an American customs driver had fired at him. His wound is considered serious.

Fast Train Is Ditched.

Watsonville, Cal., Oct. 14.—The fast coast route Southern Pacific train, the "Lark," northbound from Los Angeles to San Francisco, was ditched at Arroyo, seven miles west of here, at 7:50 o'clock this morning when the train spread. The baggage cars, two Pullmans and the dining car were overturned. One woman and two cooks were injured.

## WILSON PARADE IN WILKESBARRE PLANNED ON DAY COLONEL SPOKE

Order by Mayor and Threat to Use State Police Necessary to Prevent Great Outburst in Favor of President.

CROWD FRIENDLY BUT ALL AGAINST HUGHES

No Flags Greet Bull Moose Chief on Arrival in City but Banners Showing Sentiment for 8-hour Day Displayed.

(By George P. West, Formerly of Industrial Relations Commission.)

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 14.—All the influence of the mayor and city officials, backed up with threats to use forty state police quartered across the river, was required here today to keep without incident an enormous outburst of Wilson enthusiasm by the 75,000 coal miners to whom Colonel Roosevelt expected to appeal on behalf of Charles Evans Hughes at the armory to night.

On his arrival late this afternoon, Roosevelt was escorted to his hotel by a squad of twenty state police. These mounted officers are used mostly for strike duty. Union men throughout the state refer to them always as "the Cossacks" and they are cordially hated. Not so much as a single American flag was in evidence to greet the colonel on the street fronts surrounding the city's central square.

Strange Situation.

"Never in the history of American politics has a presidential campaign reached such a situation as confronted the colonel on his arrival here. The Roosevelt meeting had been carefully staged by the Hughes managers on the theory that his handling of the anthracite strike situation in 1902 would be a guarantee of his ability to impose and convince wage earners all over the country.

Instead of that the colonel came to a town so seething with Wilson sentiment that it took the threat of armed force to guarantee him even the traditional courtesy and hospitality due to a prominent citizen.

It was not that the miners disliked Roosevelt. They were for Wilson, wanted the world to know it, and had planned a parade and demonstration. Led by John Gallagher and James Gilday, coal miners, and Nicholas Barus, a locomotive engineer, they had prepared banners proclaiming "We love you Teddy, but we're going to vote for Wilson." "We want peace and plenty." "We want the eight-hour law." "Vote for Wilson."

Appeal to Democrats.

Alarmed, not by the spirit of the miners, which was friendly, but by that prospect that the downtown streets would be hopelessly and dangerously gorged by the influx of tens of thousands of cheering miners, Mayor John H. Kneass, early in the afternoon called up democratic headquarters and asked them if they could not influence the workmen to call off their parade. Congressmen John J. Casey and other local congressmen, told the mayor that it was up to the working men and the democratic committee had nothing to say about it. Mayor Kneass then declared that he would prohibit a parade and told the state police to be in readiness to break the streets.

Today's developments only confirmed the fears of local republican managers that Colonel Roosevelt would be delivered to an audience in which working men friendly to the Hughes candidacy would be a negative quantity. Their troubles began a week ago, when the anthracite district was combed for some prominent leader of the miners who would consent to sit on the platform. The net result was a handful of firm but cordless refusals. Not a man prominent in the miners union could be found willing to serve on the committee or sit behind the colonel while he told how he settled the strike. Thomas Kennedy, Hazleton president of the United three big district organizations of miners in the anthracite region, and one of those who refused an invitation, asserted tonight that Colonel Roosevelt's settlement of the 1902 strike was not the great triumph that Mr. Roosevelt would have it believed.

Miners Not Satisfied.

Similar statements were forthcoming from James Jones, international organizer for the United Mine Workers, and others active in the miners' organization.

"The miners were anything but satisfied with Roosevelt's settlement of the coal strike," said Mr. Kennedy. "In the first place Roosevelt did nothing until the strike had been in progress for five months. One hundred and fifty thousand men and their families suffered during all these months without a cent of coal. The miners' concern and it was only when all the eastern and New England states were in the grip of a coal famine that he acted. In the meantime, several men were killed, the state militia was out, and the money loss had amounted to millions."

"Mr. Roosevelt is misinformed if he thinks the 1902 award is still in effect. Even the advantage promised us at that time could not be obtained because there was no provision for enforcing it. It was not until ten years later that we won even the right to be represented by committees in adjusting grievances. We tried repeatedly to modify the Roosevelt award in 1906 and 1909 and finally succeeded in 1912."

"The miners were more by direct negotiation last spring than they got by all the fuss and furor of the 1902 settlement."

The miners all know this, and

## NO VIOLATIONS BY SUBMARINES OF WAR RULES

Germany Enters Protest Against Charges by England That Vessels Are Being Sunk Without Warning.

Berlin, Oct. 14 (via Wireless to Sayville).—In answer to the report sent out by the British wireless that the German submarine U-53 "torpedoed in some cases and sank" ships, a competent German authority, says the overseas News agency, makes the following statement: "The commercial war near the coast of the United States is being carried on according to rules and that the German promise, which means that a merchantman can be stopped and that after the vessel has been searched and the crew and passengers are in safety, the vessel can be sunk under certain conditions."

"These conditions are for instance, when a hostile steamer or a neutral steamer carrying contraband of war are involved, or when the military situation makes it impossible to bring a steamer which has been captured into port as a prize."

"In no case, however, can this be construed to mean that a merchantman may be sunk by a torpedo without previous warning."

"According to further reports from Washington, the American authorities are said to be afraid that very complicated questions of neutrality will arise if the German submarines operate so near the American coast and that such submarine action is equivalent to a blockade."

To this it is stated that the German war forces are entitled to carry on a cruiser warfare anywhere in the open sea. Territorial waters of neutral states are carefully respected. A blockade, of course, is out of the question.

## COAL MINERS' STRIKE IS PEACEABLY SETTLED

Saginaw, Mich., Oct. 14.—The coal miners' strike which involved about 3,000 men was settled today. The men will return to work Monday, it was announced.

The miners struck more than a week ago after unsuccessfully attempting to have their pay based upon the gross weight of coal mined. It was announced that the demands had been "adjusted."

Shay Patrol Actions Successful.

Peterhead, Oct. 14 (via London).—Successful patrol operations along the Shetland and further north in Volhynia are reported in today's war office statement. Numerous hostile trenches were occupied as a result of this outpost fighting, says the statement.

Reverting to the tariff, he said: "We must equip ourselves to take care of our own vital interests. We can't do that unless we faithfully apply as wisely, as intelligently, as we know how the doctrine of protection of American enterprise and interests. We have had some suggestion on the

## HUGHES SCOFFS AT IDEA THAT HE WOULD BRING ON WAR IF ELECTED

Candidate Tells Nebraska Audiences He Is Devoted to Peace and Is Horrified at Slaughter.

PRESENT PROSPERITY NOT OF PERMANENT SORT

Roundly Scores Democratic Position on Protective Tariff and Warns Against Big Slump in Business.

Lynch, Neb., Oct. 14.—Charles E. Hughes today characterized as "preposterous" the declaration that a vote for him meant a vote for war.

"I am a man of peace," Mr. Hughes said. "Who wants war? I don't want war."

Correct policies, Mr. Hughes said, would keep America out of war.

"That sort of thing we have been having will not keep us out of war," he said. "It will embroil us in difficulties."

In his address which marked the opening day of his presidential campaign in Nebraska, the republican nominee discussed nearly all the issues of the campaign. He characterized as "preposterous" and "abnormal" the present prosperity of the country and urged the support of the republican party so that a protective tariff might be enacted to fortify American enterprise in post-bellum days against unequal competition.

"The stimulus of the European war and would not long have the stimulant."

Scores Underwood Bill.

"You might as well talk to a drunken man of the bliss of intoxication," Mr. Hughes said. "Our opponents are intent on making political capital out of the recent prosperity which came up through the European war, ought to be thinking of what they did to the country with their policy, put in force through the Underwood bill."

Those who enjoy the contemplation of that sort of thing, but they will have a rude awakening."

The nominee assailed the Adamson bill as "a gold brick" handed to labor. This situation was made before an audience of railroad employes which crowded around his car at Wynona.

In his speech here the nominee went into detail on his views with respect to the international considerations of peace and the organization of peace. At Fairbury he replied to the charge that a vote for him meant a vote for war.

Most Peaceful of Men.

"I have heard it said since I came into Nebraska that somebody has been going through the state saying that a vote for me meant a vote for war," Mr. Hughes said. "Did you ever hear a more preposterous proposition to present men. I am a man of peace. I have been spending my life in maintaining the institutions of peace. I desire in that way to promote international peace. Who can think without horror of the ravages of war? Who can desire war? I do not desire war. I do not desire petty wars. I do not desire war in Mexico to satisfy a personal vindictiveness against a disliked ruler. I don't like that kind of war."

"I believe in correct policies. They will keep us out of war. The sort of thing we have been having will not keep us out of war. It will embroil us in difficulty. It did embroil us in difficulty in Mexico."

Must Develop America.

"We wish well to all people; we desire to have prosperity throughout the world, but we have a particular cure here. Unless we take care of our own, we shall never serve humanity. Unless we develop the great opportunities of the United States, we will serve no one whatever. I am for America first, and America efficient."

"Our friends on the other side certainly have not got a monopoly on peace. Let us look at the record. They tell us they are so strongly for the preservation of peace that if any one criticizes what they have done, he must be a militarist."

"I maintain that the most important thing for the purpose of safeguarding the peace of the land is correct policies. That is important in this hemisphere, that is particularly important in Latin America. That was very important in Mexico. Instead of having a policy of peace based upon a correct attitude with regard to that unfortunate country, our administration entered into a policy of officious intermeddling with matters which did not concern it, and embroiled this country in actual war. That is the real fact of the case."

Discusses Huerta.

Mr. Hughes reviewed the administration's policy with respect to Huerta.

"I stand here to say, and I challenge contradiction, that the threat to make war upon that individual and to put whatever force was adequate to put him out of the government, which whether we recognized it or not, others had recognized, was utterly indefensible in law or in morals," Mr. Hughes declared.

Reverting to the tariff, he said: "We must equip ourselves to take care of our own vital interests. We can't do that unless we faithfully apply as wisely, as intelligently, as we know how the doctrine of protection of American enterprise and interests. We have had some suggestion on the